(b) if so, when they were restored;

(c) whether it is a fact that the reasons assigned for cancellation of these trains was, damage of a bridge at Itarsi-Khandwa junction;

(d) whether it is also a fact that other south bound trains were running on the same line without any trouble; and

(e) if so, what was the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) On 13 May, 1987 one of the arches of a rail bridge on the Itarsi-Khandwa section suffered structural damage. This resulted in dislocation of traffic on the Bombay-Delhi and Bombay-Howrah routes and necessitated diversion of various trains to the saturated Nagpur-Itarsi section, and regulation|cancellation of a number of trains. While most of the North-South trains continued to run, 907|908 Himsagar Express (weekly) and 17|18 Janata Express (bi-weekly) were cancelled for only one trip in either direction. Their running was resumed from 23 May and 22 May, 1987, respectively.

Formation of regional censor boards

@2763. SHRI GOPALARAO RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for the appointment of the members of Regional Censor Boards; and

(b) what is the number of Telugu films censored at the Regional Office, Hyderabad since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Under Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government may establish at such regional centres as it thinks fit, Advisory Panels each of which shall consist of such number of persons, being persons qualified in the opinion of the Central Government to judge the effect of films on the public, as the Central Government may think fit to appoint thereto. The criteria adopted for appointment of members of the Advisory Panels of the Central Board of Film Certification at different Regional Offices, including that at Hyderabad, are as follow:—

1. Persons above the age of 65 years should not be considered.

2. Government servants and officers of autonomous bodies should not be considered.

3. Spouses and close relations of senior Government officials and VIPs should not be considered.

4. Persons connected with production, distribution, and exhibition of films should not be considered.

5. Films Publicists, full-time critics, film journalists etc. should not be considered.

6. Non-residents of the cities in which CBFC has its regional offices should not be considered.

7. Those members who have served a panel for a period of four years or more should not be considered for re-appointment.

8. Those members who have left a panel before the expiry of a period of four years without a blemish could be considered for re-appointment depending upon the merits of each case.

9. Effective measures should be taken to ensure that people with vested political interests are not allowd to infilterate.

@Previously Unstarred Question 2047 transferred from the 13th August, 1987.

(b) During the period from 22-9-1986 to 30-7-1987, the Regional Office of the Central Board of Film Certification at Hyderabad censored a total of 81 feature films.

Projection of Violence and Sex in Indian Films

†2764. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the conscientious and peace-loving section of the Indian citizens are totally against violence and sex in Indian films which cause erosion of values and lead youths of certain strata of society astray; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for a ban on the production and show of such films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Madam. Although Government have no control over films during the stage of their production, yet all films meant for public exhibition in the country have to be presented to the Central Board of Film Certication (CBFC) for certification. The Board examines films presented to it in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), and the Rules made thereunder, and in the light of the guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 5B(2) of the Act. The Guidelines require the Board to, *inter-alia*, ensure that anti-social activities, such as violence, are not glorified or justified in films, *modus operandi* of criminals or other visuals or words, likely to incite the commission of any criminal offence, are not depicted in films, pointless or avoidable scenes of cruelty and horror are not shown and human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. Portions of films considered violative of any of the above and other Guidelines are ordered for deletion before the films are certified. Further, films as considered fit for unrestricted public exhibition, with or without cuts, are granted 'U' certificate. A film considered to be fit for exhibition only to adults is granted 'A' certificate while that considered suitable for unrestricted public exhibition, subject to guidance by parents/guardians in respect of children below the age of 12 years, with or without cuts, is granted 'UA'certificate. A film considered by the Board to be totally objectionable within the meaning of the Guidelines, is refused a certificate.

Under the Act, exhibition of films is a State subject. However, it has come to the notice of the Government that Rules regarding the restricted public exhibition of 'A' and 'UA' certificate films are not being properly enforced by many State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Moreover, there are reports that films are not always exhibited to the public in the same form in which they were certified by the Board; some films are exhibited with interpolations, i.e., either portions which were ordered for deletion prior to certification find their place back in the released prints or portions which were not shown at the time of certification are later added to the films during their public exhibition.

(b) Under the law, the Central Board of Film Certification is not its own implementing agency during exhibition of films. Implementation of CBFC's decisions rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and they have been urged, a number of times, both by the Central Government and by the Board, to strictly enforce the provisions of the Act in this regard. Nevertheless, whenever instances of interpolations etc. are brought to the notice of the Board, they are reported to the State/Local Police authorities for initiating suitable remedial action.

†Previously Unstarred Question 2061 transferred from the 13th August, 1987.